On cup day it was estimated that there wer

along side a magnificent four-in-hand would be

young lady seated by his side. And still far-

ther on come the handsome cabs, wagonetter

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Ott-J. Adam Wissner, Franklin St., Bloomfeld. ORGANS-Jas. T. Patterson, Bridgeport, Conn. PROTOGRAPHS-Rockwood, 17 Union Square, N. Planos-Jas. T. Patterson, Bridgeport, Conn. PLUMBING-T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Avenue; Taylor, Broad Street; Bloomfield. PAINTING-RECORD Office, Broad Street Brationany-E. E. Marris, Broad St., Bloomfield

STOYES, Erc.-T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Ave.; Taylor, Broad Street; Bloomfield. UNDERTAKING -John G. Keyler, Bloomfield Av nue: Daniel H. Peil, Glenwood Avenue; Bloom-

Bloomfield Record.

NOT MERE OPTIMISM In our issue of Dec. 11, last we quote from the "National Baptist" the following

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., JANUARY 29, 1881

"We believe that religion has more pow in America than ever before, and that Amer ica comes nearer to the idea of a Christian The pressure of other subjects upon our

space has prevented until now an answer to a correspondent who questions the truth of the statement After a kind allusion to his misery," he writes at a time when his strength pleasure in reading the L'ustrat d'C ristian | was the most vigorous, "and can do nothing. Weekly, our correspondent asks-"Do you have been reading 'Oliver,' 'Pickwick' and really believe that this whole sentence is an 'Nickleby' to get my thoughts together for the expression of real facts?" To which we new effort, but all in vain." Over and over answer-most emphatically we do! Of course much depends upon the point

of view one takes. We are very f.r from denying the existence of great evils among us. We are very sure that Christians, individually and as collected in churches, are not as faithful as they ought to be. We know that there is a great deal of worldli. Again, later: "I am sadly strange, and cannot ness mingling with our religion.

But now, take the first part of the sentence quoted: "We believe that religion has more power in America than ever before." Ex amine the statistics of any of our evangelical denominations, and it will be found that they are all reports of progress. In some cases the advance is small-far smaller than we like to see. But there is no going back. evangelization, and yet the church of Christ in our land is sending its ministers out on to the frontiers, its colporteurs are working in sparsely-settled districts, Bibles and a religious literature are being distributed, Sundayschools are being founded. How much is done in our cities, until these places, that are the

"What are we to say," asks our correspon dent, "of the murders and crimes of all kinds published in the papers ?" Well, while we cannot deny that they are committed, we are to bear in mind that the telegraph brings the ends of the lands together. We knew, as in the twinkling of an eye, the occurrences at even the most remote points. Newspapers are firmity are sure to come, but God slid not ordain Christian labors fruitless. As we showed some weeks ago from the report of the police justices of this city, arrests and commitments for crime are diminishing, even while the

population increases. "What are we to think," further ask our correspondent, "of the large number of infidels, blaspheming God, or of those persons who are entirely indifferent to religion questions?" We do not deny the fact of their existence, and we deplore it. But we de deny that, in proportion, there are more of them than article. A trial will convince you of its merits. there ever has been; we do deny that, relafively, they gain in influence. Where there is one Ingersoll, there are hundreds of Chris tian preachers. Where there is here and there an audience to hear his blatant blas; plemies, there are hundreds of thousands of persons gathered week by week, to hear the truth as it is in Jesus. Infidelity has no such evening in Chapel parlor. means of propagating its tenets as the church

has with its Sunday-school. Yes, we believe that it is simply a sober statement of truth that "religion has more

power in tmerica than ever before." So of the second part of the sentance "America comes nearer to the idea of Christian nation than any nation that has Christian nation than any nation that has lantine, Pastor, Public worship on the Subbath at live." It is true, as our correspondent indicates, that there is among us overmuch worship of money, and other evils of morals and manners. But that does not lesson the truth of the statement. We would not be understood to assert that we have reached the ideal as a nation. But in its government "by the people and for the people" in the general tone of character and thought among its population, in the hold that religion does its population, in the hold that religion does in Saturday arening at 7:30 c took. All are cor have among us - what nation of the present time stands on a level with these United States? And certainly the Christian nations of the earth are all at a more advanced point shandvar le ore.

Admitted award the per had total of oil

It seems to us that the sentence we endorse by quoting among our," Echoes," was a simple statement of fact. It is not more optimism that leads us to this conclusion. We wish that religion had vastly more power among os ; we wish that this country was nearer the ideal. But we should lose all heart for work f we believed that the power of religion sloving us was waning. On the contrary, the brighter view encourages us to more earnest

effort. The thought that this is the best country the sun shines on-we are sure our friend who lives over the border in Canada will pardon our complacency-stimulates to seek its entire perfection. God is not waging a losing warfare with Satan, in this country or anywhere else, even though the final victory has not yet been gained .- From this week's Christian Weekly.

BEWARE OF ALCOHOLIC BITTERS. Thousands have been ruiged for life by drink ng popular nostrums, the principal ingredient of which was alcohol. Such "Bitters" are de eptive in their effects; they cause intoxication and temporary relief, while they foster the drunkard's appetite. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite | son " Remedy" does not heat and inflame the blood it cools and purifies it. Better than this ever it has cured many a raving appetite for drink t will do you good, not evil, all the days our life. All druggists sell it. Dr. David Kennedy, Proprietor, Rondout, N. T.

THE MOODS OF AUTHORS. With the best advantages, with perfect see sion and every facility for the concentration and marshalling of thought, authors are notor ously subject to strange freaks of humo which render them intellectually prostrate and utterly unable to command their known and tried powers. The Muse of poetry is the ficklest of jades, as everybody knows, but the Muse (if there be one) of prose is sear-ely whit more staunch or trustworthy. Perhane Thackeray is the best modern example of the vagaries of mood in writers. For weeks together he could not put pen to paper to do anything like justice to himself, and for this mistortune Mr Authory Trollope rather unfairly attacks him on the score of industry. "Unsteadfast, idle changeable of purpose" are epithets which the

esser throws at the greater novelist, merely be cause, as he says, Thackeray "could not bring himself to do an alloted task day after day. "Idle" seems a vulgar accusation to hurl at nan of Thackeray's genius and achievements The writing of books like "Pendennis" and the well in the open a'r. "The New comes" can scarcely be looked upon as "day work" in the sense in which a blacksmith's labor would be so considered. If such an author was idle, so was Dickens

who frequently had to give up his work in de spair, in s, ite of the strongest determination to master a hostile mood. "I am utterly lost in again he exclaims in his brief notes to Mr. For ter that " the fit is not on him," and he must go for a ride or a walk. From Italy he writes one autumn, just as he was about to start upon a C. ristmas book : "I have got my paper and inkstand and figures now and can thinkhave begun to do so every morning-with a business-like air of the Christmas book. settle. You will have lots of hasty notes from me while I am at work; but you know you

man." Dickens was always pervously exact in the arrangement of his writing-room, and in me of his letters from a strange place he relates how he had to "alter the desposition of the furniture" before he could write a line. Even Milton is said to have admitted that

his faculties were much stronger at some times that at others, and Dryslen used to diet himward. Far more might be done in home self for a task in poetry, eating raw meats to inspire vivid dreams. It is unfortunately true that he resorted to even less excusable stimulants, though a long list of other immortals were wont to overcome the shypess of their gestius by similar means. Byron wrote some of his looser poems under the influence of gin. Coleridge, De Quincey and Shadwell prodded the muse with opium; Sheridan, havin, a good scenes of crimes of all kinds, are also the deal of the Charles Surface in him, did good scenes of the most strenuous Christian en- work with the aid of brandy; Ben Jonson was assisted by "canary," and Æ chylus is said to have been invariably intoxicated when he wrote The great achievements which some authors have produced at a single sitting show that moods have played an important part in litera-

> A CAPITAL SUBSTITUTE: We can't be boys or girls again, age and

ture. - London Globe.

sensational. They record the crimes, they do sickness. That is our fault. There is no Founnot record acts of Christian charity, much less | tain of Youth, but there is a Fountain of Health, services of Christian faith. Nor are these and its other name is Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It comes from Naturefrom the fields and flowers, and like them i "very good." Try it for all complaints of Women, Blood Troubles, and pains and aches everywhere. If you can't get it at the store send One Dollar for a bottle to the Doctor at

BIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP Is perfectly pure, being made of carefully select grover for it, and see that you get only the genuine

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

WESTMINSTER PRESETTERIAN CHURCH-Fremon treet, corner Franklin street.-Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D. D., Pastor. Subbath services, 10% A. R and 714 r. u.; Bur lay-school, 12 noon, Weekly prayer meetings at 7% o'clock each Thursday

Hosgland, pastor. Sunday services: Preaching 10% a. z. and 716 r. z. Sunday-school, 216 P. z Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. Class meetings Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:45.

FIRST PRESETTERIAN CHURCH,-Rev. H. W. Bal Sunday-school prayer meeting, Sabbath, at 7 r. a Weekly prayer meeting. Thursday at 7:15 r. u.

TIRST BAPT ST CHURCH, Hev. Ezra D. Simons Pastor, Sunday services. Preaching at 101/4 a. w and 114 r. x.: Sunday-school, 12 x. The Lord's Supper on the first Subbata of each month, close dially invited

Cunier Curnen (Ermeoral).-Liberty street W. G. Farrington, D.D., Rector. Morning service 156 o'deshi steeling strains, 156 Squiley School.

THE REMARKABLE GROWTH OF AN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL ITS RETABLISHMENT, CONSTRUCTION AND EX- bers some thousands of members. The ground BELLISHMENT-A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE, ITS WATS AND OTHER CHARACTER.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, Nov. 30, 1880. Less than a hundred years ago a smill fee of blue stone, having an iron roof supported by tlement on the shores of New Holland. It arbeavy tubular iron pillars. rived early in 1788 and after a short stay Botany Bay, moved on to Port Jackson, where over 120,000 people at the races. The ladies the present city of Sydney was founded. wie with each other to procure the handsomest For a number of years the growth of Austre

For a number of years the growth of Austra-lia was very slow and in the year of 1800 it is linery was something to astonish a stranger to estimated that the whole population, not cluding the aborigines, did not exceed some six from the course was an animated one. Driving or seven thousand people, and its commercia transaction were of a very limited description The colony of Victoria, which, prior to July 19, 1851, formed a portion of New South his "old woman," Next we see a dashing Wales, under the name of Port Phillip, may be swell with his fast trotter and perhaps faster said to have been discovered and its coast-line partially surveyed in 1802 by Lieutenant Murray, the Commander of H. M. S. "Lady Nel- with their load of six larakina (a term used

here to designate a loafer) and all etyles of con-V:yances one could think of, or wish to see, or title to the appellation of South Australia than its sister colony, hardly any portion of the latter being so far south as the most northerly portion of Victoria. Its area is computed at 55,000 square miles and it has a coast line of part of the entire continent of Australia.

The climate is agreeable and healthy, and t may be said that pature has been bountiful to Victoria in many ways and one of her hindest gifts is the climate. At Melbourne and at other places on and near the sea-coast snow is absolutely unknown, and thin ice is only seen at early morning three or four times during the winter. During the depths of winter frosty nights are succeeded by calm bright days overcosts and wraps are not wanted out o doors in the middle of the day, and fires are often dispensed with in the houses until late in the afternoon. There is of course some cold inclement weather but the cold, judging by the New Jersey standard, is mildness itself. You may be better able to judge for yourselves what Victoria winter is like when you are informed that green vegetables such as cauliflowers and lettuce are always in season, and that roses, geraniums, and camelias are in bloom the short-Et day in the year. Flowers and shrubs that in New Jersey are only seen in hot-houses thrive

Early in October fine, gental weather general ly sets in, and continues, with occasional disuary and February, I am told, are the hottest months of the year. The only drawback to the Victoria summer is the hot winds, which I have experienced even so early in the season. The air is clear and dry, the winds come from the north, bringing up the temperature at once to about 100 degrees, sometimes still higher. The heat, though great, is, however, bearable, provided you have nothing to do but try to keep cool. These winds occur only at intervals during the summer season and do not last long. rarely more than two or three days, and some- Lung Pad." I have suffered from Asthma for times only one. The changes are sudden from years .- See Ado hot to comparatively cool weather and are very trying to the non-robust, and render it difficult to dress appropriately. It only remains to be said that the Victoria climate is favorable to h a th and enjoyment, and there is no dis-

ease special or peculiar to the country. The following table gives the winter and summer (mean) temperature in the cities named. I have not had opportunity to further extend

	Temp.	Temp.	for the	year	Following is the record kept	
40	New York	350	730	500	Pharmacy for the past week :	
48	London	39	61	50	7 a. m. 19 m.	3 P. 1
12	Paris .	38	. 64	51	Saturday, Jan. 15 23 - 182	17.
53	Melbourne	49	65	58	Sunday 24 20	22
11 6	e seen from	the abov	e table	Monday 28 37	36	
				Tuesday	32	
	e, has a most				14	
-2	the temperat			Thursday 16 25	84	
	LUE LEMIDEIAL	HIT OL	ur puu	HARCT.		-

influnced by the cool sea breezes which prevail is lower than that of New York. Melbourne is the largest city and the sent of government of Victoria. It is situated on the

north bank of the Yarra-Yarra river. When it is considered that the city is not a half century old, it stands almost alone in the rapidity of its growth and development from a habitation of savages to one of the chief cities of the British Empire, affording a striking proof of what the enterprise of man and the power of wealth can accomplish. Its edifices are fine and though of Cremer, Mary rapid construction are as substantial and enduring as are those in any part of the world. For the most part they are built of blue-stone, which, so to speak, is of an imperishable na-

run at right angles to each other. The principal streets are intersected by smaller streets which bear the name of the larger treets with the prefix of "Little." Elizabeth street runs in the valley of the two principal bills on which the city is situated and divides the city fato east and west. This street is very low, and in rainy weather becomes an angry torrent, inpassable for foot passengers.

The whole city is well paved and lighted and provided with an abundant appply of water, though not of the best of quality, from the Yan-

Yean River. There are several parks or reserves for the recreation of the inhabitants. Of these the Botanical garden, lying on the south side of the Yarra-Yarra river and about a mile from the city proper, are by far the most extensive and whether as a piece of landscape gardening or as a collection of choice plants and trees reflect great deal of credit upon the curator, Next to these may be named the Fitzroy gardens, which are beautifully laid out in walks and shady

At the northern end of the city lies the Melbourne cemetery, an extensive block of ground. It is divided into several parts, according to the religious denominations of those buried there, and contains very many monuments, some exceedingly handsome. The grounds are nicely laid out, and well kept, but are rapidly being filled up. Already provision is being made for

a new city cemetery. Traffic in the city is principally carried on by omnibuses similar to those in use in New York. Caba,cars, (not carsafter the style of our acceptance of the term, but more after a style of a New York butcher's cart, having a cover and ster s behind, the seats being back to back over the axle) waggonettes and other conveyances are to hire for suburbon use. There are no street cars, tramways or elevated railroads here, and in this, with all the enterprise of the people, they are behind the times. Melbourne people feel proud of their eity

and have good grounds for being so.

Of noteworthy events since my last

JAMES AND WOODS OF THE P.

A CITY OF FIFTY YEARS I will mention "cup day"—the great race da | "corona sud gentreman from an out station I the year, when every one who can muster half crows (54 cents) feels it his and her duty to go to the Flendington race course. The Flemington race course is owned and controll ed by the Victoria Racing Club, which numfor the course was donated by the government, with the understanding that the field or space within the track was to be "free to all." The grand s'and, admission to which is ten shillings (\$2 50), seats 20,000 people. It is built

ducking young sergeant or smart-looking pulsed, and the amouncement of the "classes intendeds," as Miss Squeers would say, is anticipated with the atmost impatience by many auxious young hearts. The wedding speedily follows, the bride's mod-est "trousseau" being provided from the funds of the establishment, and every girl such scenes. The sight on the road to and in the school cheerfully contributing her sid in the manufacture of the dresses. a market gardener with his donkey and cart, who has been, or is going to the races, with A TURKION WATCH TOWER A little below Moldava the Babakai

people of Bloomfield that Mr. L. E. Page, whose letter from Melbourne is published this about 600 miles, broken by several bays and week, has received the honor of being elected capes. In area it is about one thirty-fourth as one of twenty Americans to act on the international jury of the Melbourne Exhibition which adjudicates on agricultural implements and machinery. He was elected Vice-Chairman and has thus far had to provide at every meeting of the jury. As members of this body there are two members of the House of Lords and two members of the lower house of the Victoria Parliament, as well as the ex-Mayor of

best prepare their Sunday-School Lessons?" Rev. Francis N. Peloubet, of Natick, Mass., author of the "Seleci" Notes and Question Books which are being so extensively used all over the country, is to lecture on the above subjeet n at Friday evening, 28th instant, at the Bu; t.st church, at 8 o'clock. It is to be hoped that as many of our Sunday-School teachers and adult scholars as possible will be present. The lecturer is a son of Mr. C. Peloubet of this

Mesars, G. H. & J. H. Bosch, of Newark, to and coffee merchants, announce that they have ust purchased a large quantity of excellent coffee and that ther will sell the same at un usually low prices. They offer a very fine grade a large amount of tea since the recent great failures and will supply this at considerably reduced rates.

A car-load of wood pulp arrived last week from Uties by the "Blue Line" for the Weymouth Paper Mills and the same quantity of paper was also dispatched from here to Chicago. CHAS. C. FRARY, of Adrian, Mich., says : To my complete surprise, I obtained a good night's rest, the first night I wore an "Ouly

NATURES SLUICE-WAY. The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to w. sh out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it fait fully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system

RECORD OF THE THERMOMETER.

	A AREA CALLED THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE CALLED TH	0.4000 - 20.400		100	The state of the s
•	Pharmacy for the past we	ek:		sage, which resembles a breach made by	
	Ta.	M. 12 M.	3 P. M.		giants through a wall of lofty rocks, and
	Saturday, Jan. 15 23	- 18 2	17.0	13 =	for nearly half a mile it rolls its groaning
	Sunday 24	30	23	20	waves over a granite bed two hundred feet
	Monday 28	87	36	25	The second secon
-	Tuesday 28	23	32	27	deep, bounding and leaping, striking and
•	Wednesday 33	26	34	31	lashing the obstructing enemy with its
	Thursday	25	84	30	mighty breakers and shimmering spray.
•	Friday 30	. 35	34	38	The comparative darkness, owing to the
,		25]			height of the hidtom elife, which hem

J. S. R. Scovill, Morris, Ills., says :- When your "Only Lung Pad" came to hand, my son could not raise his head. He is now up and gaining every day. - See Adv.

LIST OF LETTERS Bloomfield, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19. 1861 Higns, Thomas Hubbard, Charles Martin, D. Dager, R. P. Robinson, Anna Demrest, Harrie E.

Robinson, A. Gion, Mr. Guthmuller, John Harrisen, Harr Hall, Mrs Margaret

ask for "advertised" letters. M. DODD. P. M. health the debilitated and weakened parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else

had failed. Use it and suffer no longer. NOW TO CHY A WIFE IN INDIA. When a man in decent rank of life wishes to marry, and can prove that he possesses the means of maintaining a wife, it is onetomary for him to apply to the mistress of the Bycul's School state his wishes and qualifications, and inquire into the num-ber and character of the marriageable girls. An investigation immediately follows as to the eligibility ; and, if all promises satisfactory, he is forthwith invited to drink tea od evening, to give him an opportunity of making his selection. The elder girls are then informed of his intended visit, and its purport; and those who desire to enter the imonial lists come forward and signify their wish to join the party. Frequently four or ave compatitors make their appearance on these occasions in the mistress' room. The gentleman, while doing his best to make himself universally agreeable, yet contrives, in the course of the evening to mark his preference for one particula affection be favorably received, he tenders his proposal in due form on the following morning. But it oftens occurs that the selected lady does not participate in the inamerate's sudden flame, in which case she is at perfect liberty to dreline the honor of his alliance, and reserves herself for the next ten party exhibition.

We have known on Justiney when an

here soires, in the hope of obtaining a wife to cheer the solitude of his up country an 18-ton gun for, and if she loves them the residence, but all fa vain; the young ladies are simously rejected him with the highest disdain, wondering "how such an ugly old the Chinese flest should consist on the fellow could have the inapudence to think

loss is little. No enemy could get into a

port which is defended by fifteen hundred

mortars and planty of torpedous. So, alee,

principle, of small, quick vessels, with

light draught and no great weight of armof.

China's strength is in the creeks, not on the

open sea. Chiua needs no European to help

can do it for her. But as long as Pekin is

newer-it is too near the sea. The Em-

peror (queen bee) must be in the centre of

he hive." Finally, and the sting at well

China can have no place (asylum) to keep

cannot do this for herself, then no the

But a different reception is given to the her to carry out this programme, and it is a cheap as well as a feasible one. If China the seat of Government, Chien can never afford to go to war with any first claim as the moral of the whole is there, fron clade or iron gunboats can help Ohine till she has a place to keep them in. But

them in till she has an army, and Chine wek rises from the head of the river, about cannot have an army when Generals keep the middle of the stream; and standing two thousand men and draw pay, for five upon its high platform is a watch tower their heads out of "-The Contemporary connected with which is also a very sad legend-but then you must remember that it L. E. Page. A is only a legend. At one time -so the story goes-a very handsome Turkish maiden, PARRICHARLE PROPERTY. having run away with a gallant Hungarian knight, was overtaken and brought back by Footmen are going out and footwomen are taking their place. Dising the other night in Eaton place, the door was opened the Agas Janissaries, who led her to the Babakai rock to be put to death. Her spirit was often seen wandering over the ruins of by one of the latter in a most charming the old tower and leaping over the cataracts and becoming livery. Black and white But steam navigation, with other marks of mob cap for headdress, stand-up collar with progressive civilization, have dissipated for white cravat and small pin in it, rich brown ever these silly Turkish stories. After pass cloth coat with livery buttons, cut someing this rock the shores close in again with what like a man's hunting coat, and a buff granite cliffs on one side and lovely green waistcoat with a high church collar-such kills on the other. On the right bank are was the uniform. I was so struck with the seen the beautiful ruins of Castle Columbacs upper portion of the dress that I never -in Turkish, Gogerdschiuik-which was thought of looking at the extremities, but I the key of the navigation of that section of fancy my eye once got a glimpse, going the Danube as far as the Iron Gate. The upstairs, of red stockings and shoes with Iron Gates of the Danube are not iron, but silver buckles. During dinner four wina continuation of rocks and heavy boulders some lassies, all similarly attired, waited on that obstruct the channel by nearly closing me hand and foot, and certainly never was it in some places, causing powerful eddies a dinner more defuly handed and served. and immense whirlpools, that make it a very Why not? Women are, by their nature difficult and dangerous passage to navigate. much better suited for this sort of work Soon after leaving Columbacs the steamer than men. The latter think nothing of clears the first in the numerous rapids eating onions or smoking vile tobacco bewhich, as far as the Turn Severin, form fore serving the soup, or putting their quite a series of natural impediments; and thumbs in the gravy of one's mutton, or the high pointed rocks that foom up everybreathing stentoriously at your ear, or perwhere must be passed with great caution ceptibly on your cravium if it lacks a cov-As soon as these rapids are crossed and we ering. Besides, there is a decided economy have rounded a giant rock on the edge of a is forms quite an inland sea-calm and smooth-until you near the famous passage called "Greben." Then on both shores rise abruptly two tremendous walls of rock,

in the narrow channel, and the mysterious

stillness, broken only by the convulsive

moon of the rushing stream, gives an as-

pect of indescribable grandour and fright

ful beauty, and the whole scene is so im-

pressive that it can never be forgotten .-

COMPOND ADVICE TO THE CHINESE

Colonel Gordon's advice to the Chinese

briefly to this effect : "You have a military

factore them pometion. You can buy

whole. Then numbers, in which Chine has

the advantage over all other nations, will

tell. "Chiness power," he sume up, "is in her combers, in the quick moving of her

troops, the little baggage they require, and their few wants." Hence, he concludes,

"China should never angage in pitched

battles; har strength is in her quick move-

ments, in cutting off the trains of baggage,

and the continuous worrying of her ene-

mies, and in night attacks not pushed home. Rockets, not cannon, in such service, to be

moved with the troops. China should

never attack forts; she ought to wait and

starve her fose out, and worry them day

seen, all have reference to defensive opera-tions on land if invaded, and in the calcula-

tion that rapid marching, surprising con-

of the heliograph, would enable them to weary out their enemy and sicken histroops.

As to the coast defense, he recommen

that it should be protected by torpudoes

sown thickly—even at the risk of occasions

blowing up a junk or two-and so scattered

that the enemy cannot learn where to look

for them. "Anxiety as to their where-

aboute would make people ill and cross," he

adds, "and they should be theap and fired

by fast-not expensive and osciplicated ones-fired by electricity. China should

buy no more big guns; they cost money and are a great deal of trouble to keep in

order, and the enemy's ships have too thick

sides to be pierced." Again, 14 China

should defend her one-coust by very heavy

are god to provide gib then a me

and night." These directions, it will be

Boltimers American.

THE LABORER'S HOUSE IN JAPAN. A Japanese laborer lives in a house of not with lofty peaks and precipitons inclinesmore than four rooms; one for eating, showing mighty cracks and rents like the sleeping and sitting; one for wooking, one cyclopean gunwales of a volcauic citadel. for bathing, and one to spare. He never Hanging boldly over the water's edge, they wears boots, nor brings mud into the house. seem ready to pounce upon the river and He and his family sit on the floor when they gulp it up in one supreme, herculeau est, and take their meals at a low table. draught. But our steamer is equal to the The floor of their dining and sitting room task and runs through the narrow pass and is covered with clean soft mats, upon which comes out into broader water unharmed at night cotton comforters are spread to and ready for another trial. A few miles sleep under. Such a house can be built further down the stream, on the left shore, and furnished for one hundred dollars, and we pass Trecule, which appears to have though cheap and small, is comfortable. been one of the cultainating points of Ro-The bath, found in almost all laborer's man domination in these parts, and directly bouses, is in daily use. after Trecule you reach the imposing entrance of the Kasam Pass-the grandest and

most remarkable sight on the Daughe. No man ever offended his own consc The stream here—as if driven by some unbut first or last it was revenged upon him accountable power-cramped in a space of about two hundred yards, rushes with a Mursh's violent roar of despair into a natural pas-That which we know is little, that which rage, which resembles a breach made by we know not is vast.

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1881. THE NEW YORK IN ITS EIGHT F.FIRST YEAR The character and objects of the Eventse Post

re so well known, that it would be enough, as a percent of the coming year, merely to he on us the leading evening journal of the city a Tork, but its proprietors hope, by renewed nergy and enterprise, to render it still more earthy of the generous support which it has hithto received from the public 1. The Eventine Post, for more than fifty years as been deroted to that theory of politics or lich our institutions are built, and which regards

se government as the organ and representative

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Fill-Heads. Programmes

Birect District, covering an area of ove four square miles. The public shrun houses as described by the city Chief of Police, are built of word and fast large enough to admit a man They are placed upon the sidewalk, as west to street corners as practicable, and securely factoued either to telegraph poles or to torner stores. The keys to such hou-es an uniform; they are furnished to respectable estizens upon application at the station, and a record kept of the names of the key hullets. A mechanical alarm to register the location of the complaint is inchred in bound, which but also foctones & telephrone for the use of the officer traveling that year ticular post, and which places the officer in at the station. The citizen who me ever key can, by pulling down a lever which protrudes through a slit outside the la-s, progue the attendance of three policemen and a borse and wagon in from one to four singles after entering the sharm-house The wagon carries a stretcher, like hers, shackles, bandouffs, etc., and can be use either as an ambulance or conveyance for prisoners. The slares kouses are survished with parent looks, wh'o , after opening, retain the key nutil an officer arrives with a master key, which he inserts in the reverse side of the lock and releases the original this precaution is taken to prevent false niarms and to keep the complainant at the niarm house until the officers arrive to last the complaint and apply the remedy. A large bell will be procured and erected upon racia station, and at a given signal each officer is the district will be required to report imme distely at the slarm-house upon his post, my

THE CHECAGO POINCE ALANE STOTEM

Mention has been made in this paper of the

agazett of telegraphite starues recently adopt-ad in Chicago left police algorities. Sixty days' trial of the system in the 19th Screet

District has convinced the city the horities

of the advantages of the system, and it is

now proposed to extend it to the West Lake

patrolman on the alert to arrest the supected parties. In addition to these public alarm stations are private boxes combining pelice and fire offices and dwellings at a cost of about \$30 each. These boxes are so small that they can be set in a wall, behind a deck, or noder a counter, and a pol-siess alarm given, which will not disturb the thief or swindler until the officers arrive to make the arre-t.

that if any serious crime be committed in

the dutriet the officer in command at the

station can summon each man on post duty.

and telephone to his whole command at

once, giving information to his men of the

crime committed, and, if known, a descrip-

tion of the criminals, thus putting each

Fire slarms can be given in the same manner, and registered at the beadquarters of the Pire Department in one second after the slorm is turued in .- Scientife American.

A GROBOTA ICE PACTORY. - A correspondout of the Hariford Times de-cribes as follows the factory of the Georgia Ice Company at Atlanta : On the ground floor is a boiler 50 feet long and 44 feet in diameter. containing 150 feet of \$5 fuch pipe. The boller is kept filled with agea aumonia, which is separated by the steam heat into ammonia gas and water. The gas, leaving the water in the boiler, forces its way through a 6 inch pipe outside the brilding to the roof, three stories up, where it passes into 15,000 feet of soiled pipes, into which is is converted into liquid by cold water thrown over it in fountain jets. This Liquid passes into 15,000 feet of three-space. ter inch pipe, arranged in vertical sections, So feet high and S feet apart, and its sudden Theration into these pipes turns the liquid . pure ammonia into vapor, and the end-ion expansion makes the pipes jutewely cold, New, above those buildeds of vertical pipes are innumerable little fountain jets, throw, ing spray all over the pipes, the spray freezing gradually, forming an immouse felels of pure les around each pipe. The gas next goes into 15,000 feet of absorbing pipe, and, being couled by water running on the pipes, it is met by water forced into the pipes, and thus converted back into aqua ammonia, which goes into the big beiler, and is used over again. There is no waste, the same amazonic being used and real-sorted any number of times. The water u-ed for the spray is drawn from a well 75 feet deep, on the premiers, and the large blocks of les (which are looseved from the pipes by a little hot steam) come out pure and clear, and entirely free from any

odur or objectionalde tasta. Aftertie pipes have been stripped, about five weeks are required for a new lot of the requisite thickness to form. But, of course, the pipes are never all stripped at the same time, the ice towers being in all stages of formation. The factory has a entucity of thirty-five tons per day, but twenty tons keep pace with the demand, and inc't stored, but out every day as it is delivered, and it sells at from ten dollars to twelve did lars per tou.

Paor Typhata sare that " burning" of gine is to be regarded by one of the most serious drawbacks to the general use of the electric light. Zinc, it is known, may be burnt in sir-that is, valdired; it may also he harnt or oxidized in seidulated water, but it has to displace this oxygen from the hydrogen for this to occur, and four difthe of the heat produced is used up in this procan. There it is that when zine is thus barnt only the readining one-fifth is availathe fer the purpose retended. The rate of the burning makes no difference—one onner of sine, for example, always gives out the

same anomat of local A DAD STORY PRON BOXE.

Ayong non dessel Morriel, a taller, was condemned to a short term of frapristops, A girl to whose for one hereches went to the police sungistants to leave shout his fate and prospects. The mightrute told her he would a servelly reason many pears in priors. The girl, in despoir, possued hereif. Som afterward Moratd b found to have been perfectly immoret, and le at once discharged. On learning the miemble and of his betreibed, he, not pe